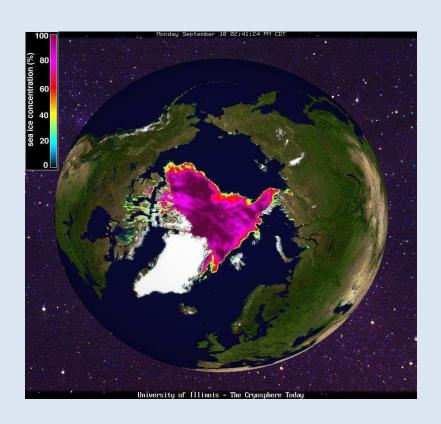
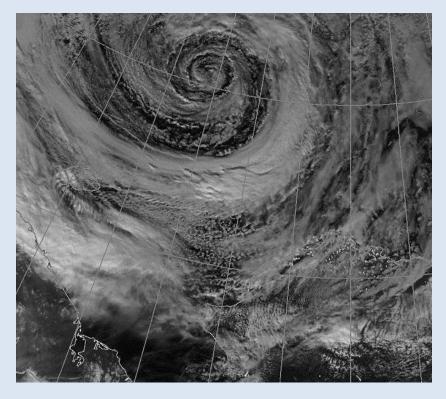
### Linking Sea Ice Retreat and Impacts of Storms

#### John Walsh and William Chapman

Alaska Center for Climate Assessment and Policy (ACCAP)
University of Alaska, Fairbanks





# Rates of coastal erosion and flooding are increasing in Alaska

### Several factors affect coastal vulnerability:

Frequency and intensity of storms

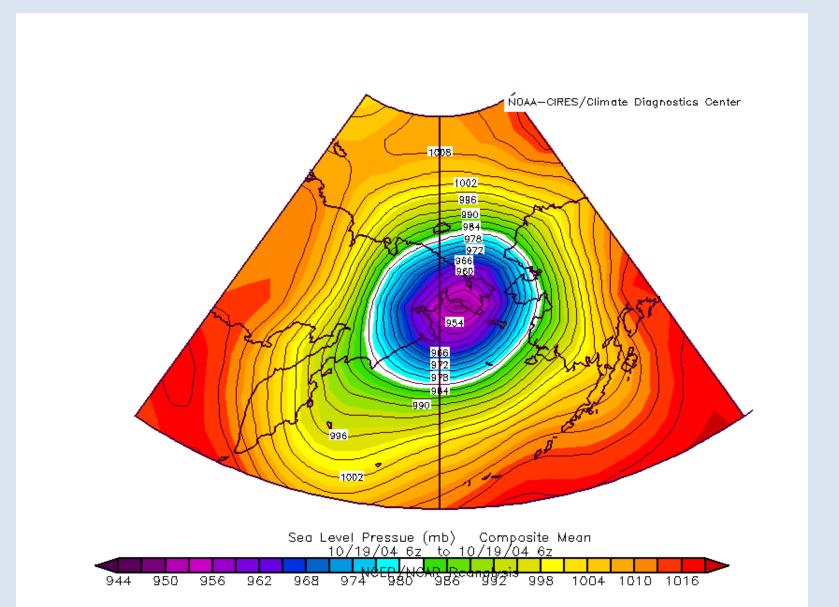
• Sea ice coverage in offshore waters

Sea level

### Intense Arctic cyclone affecting Alaskan coast

**Barrow** 

# Extreme event: 941 mb cyclone, flooding of Nome, AK on 19 Oct 2004



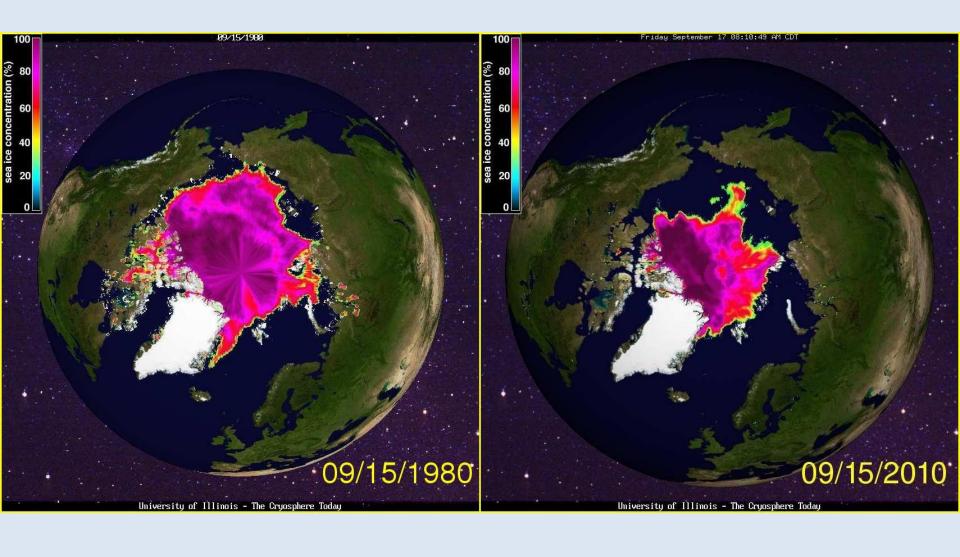
#### Front Street, Nome (photo by J. Steiger, WSO Nome)



#### **Arctic sea ice concentrations**

Sep. 15, 1980

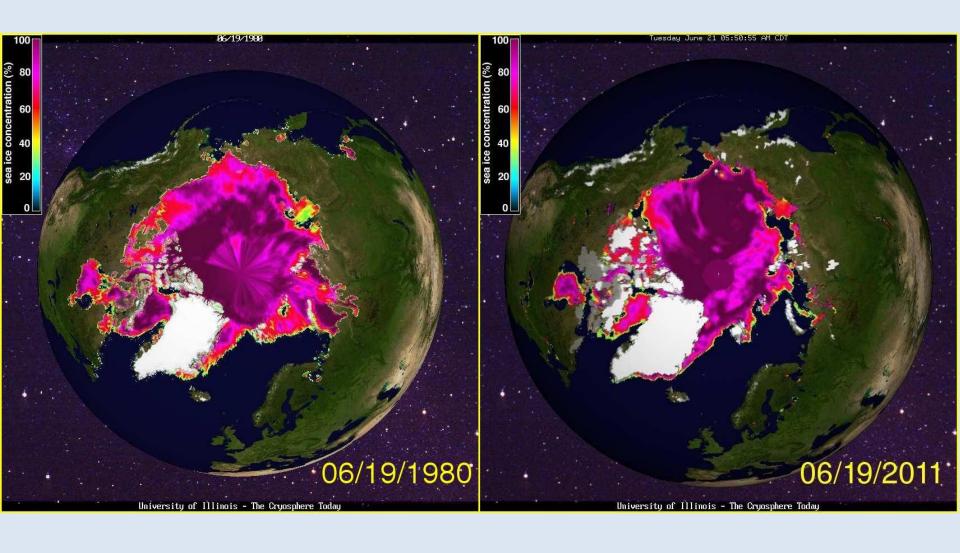
Sep. 15, 2010



#### **Arctic sea ice concentrations**

June 19, 1980

June 19, 2011



Why the recent increase in coastal flooding and erosion?

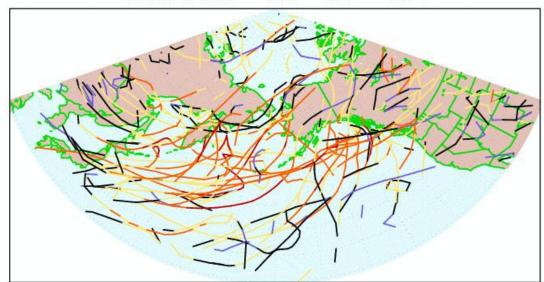
**Hypothesis 1: Storminess has increased** 

**Hypothesis 2:** Coastal sea ice has decreased

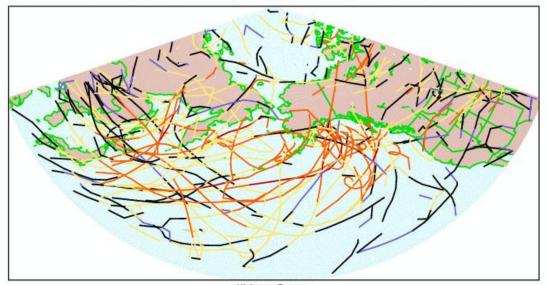
### Database on storms (cyclones) affecting Alaska

- Global database of cyclone tracks compiled by Climate Prediction Center, National Centers for Environmental Prediction (J. Gottschalk)
- Based on NCEP/NCAR reanalysis, 1948-present
- 6-hourly time increments
- Locations and central pressures of all low-pressure centers; tracking algorithm connects successive positions of storms

#### Storm Tracks--GR2--OND--1951



Storm Tracks--GR2--OND--2010



Minimum Pressure

< 972 mb 972 mb - 992 mb

992 mb - 1004 mb 1004 mb - 1012 mb

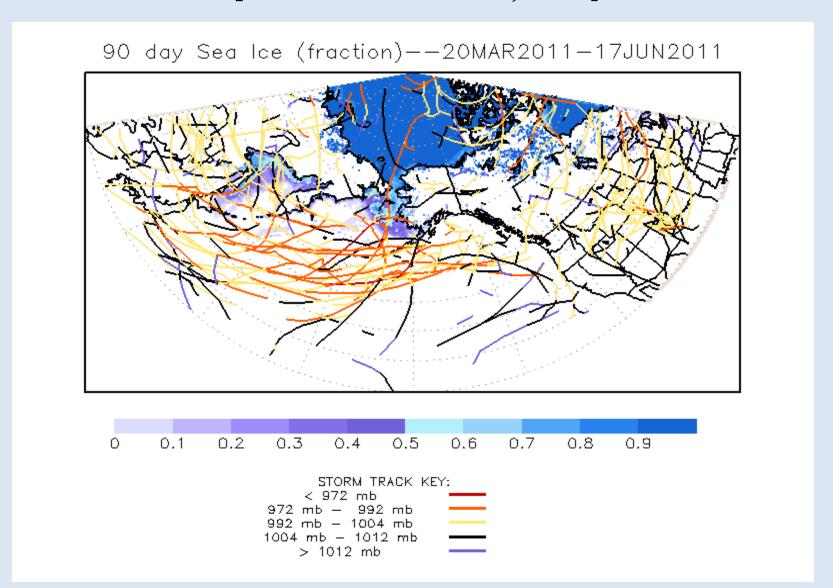
> 1012 mb

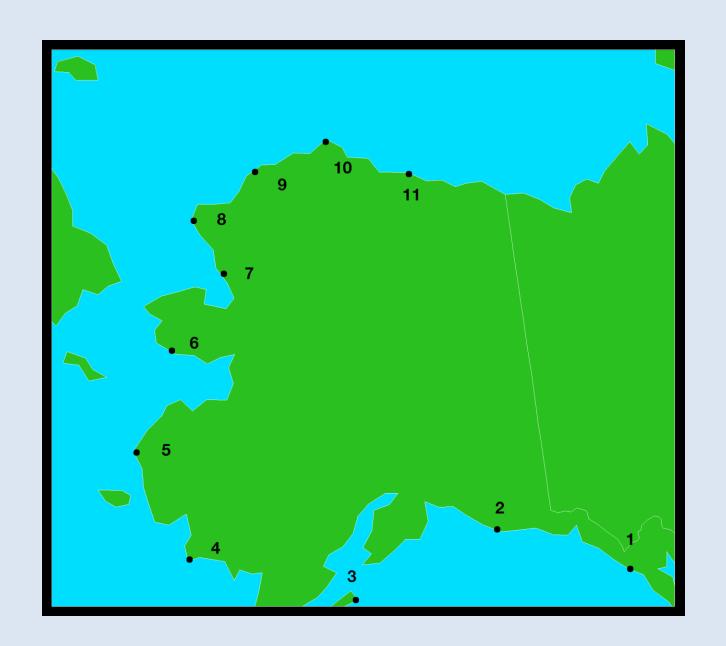
**Oct-Dec 1951** 

Storm tracks: examples

**Oct-Dec 2010** 

### Most recent 90-day storm tracks and sea ice coverage [March 20 – June 17, 2011]





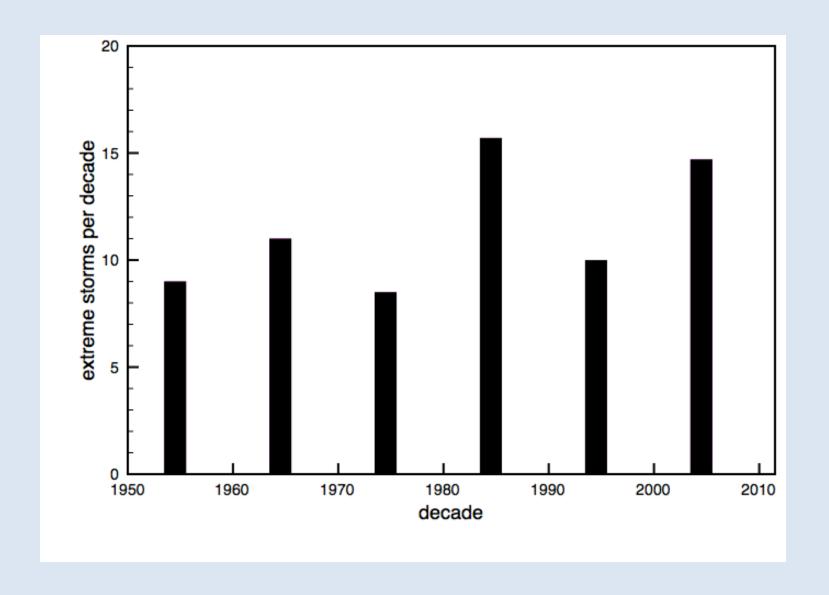
For each of eleven Alaskan coastal points:

all storms within 250 miles identified • For each location, most intense 10% of all storms in each season were selected as the sample for analysis

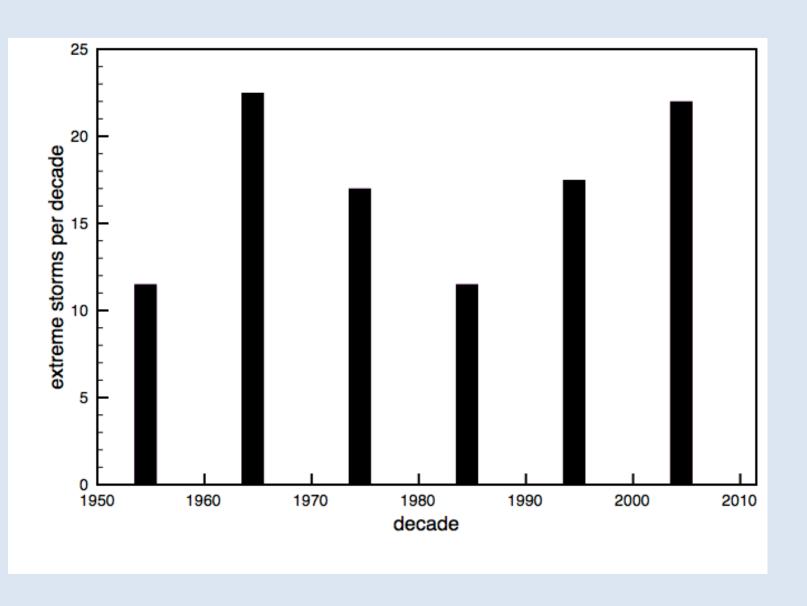
• Storms were grouped into two categories:

- 1) at least 100 km of open water immediately offshore
- 2) less than 100 km " " " " "

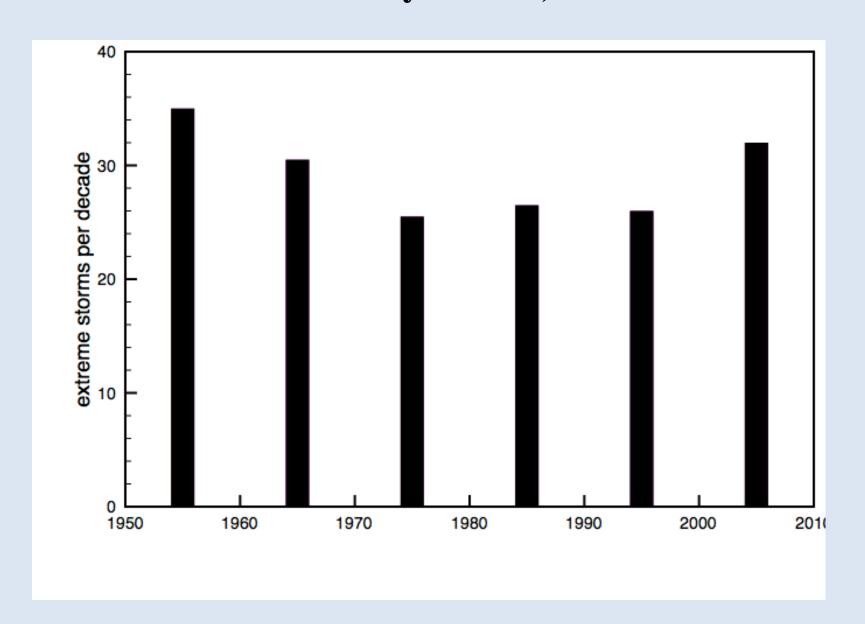
#### Autumn storm events by decade, northern Alaskan coast



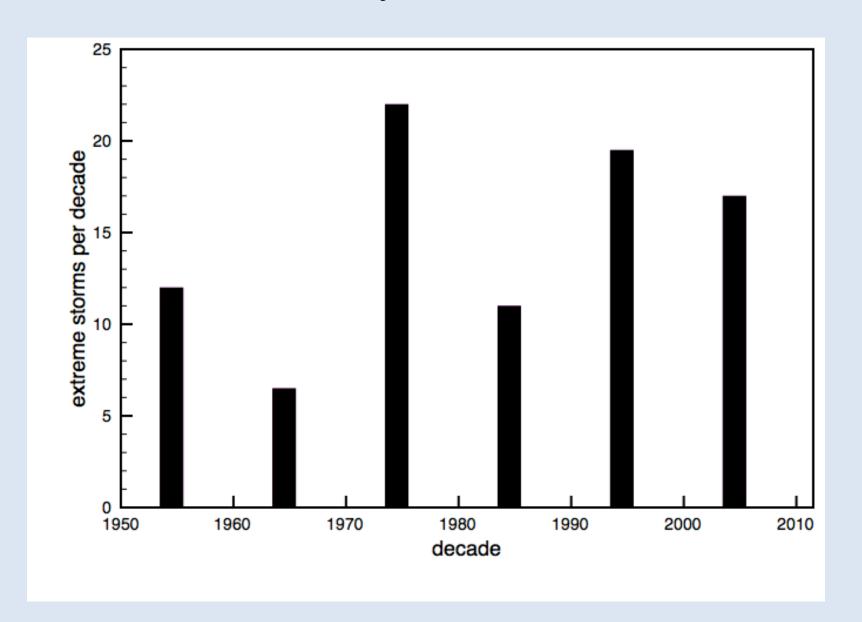
#### Autumn storm events by decade, NW Alaskan coast



#### Autumn storm events by decade, SW Alaskan coast



#### Winter storm events by decade, SW Alaskan coast

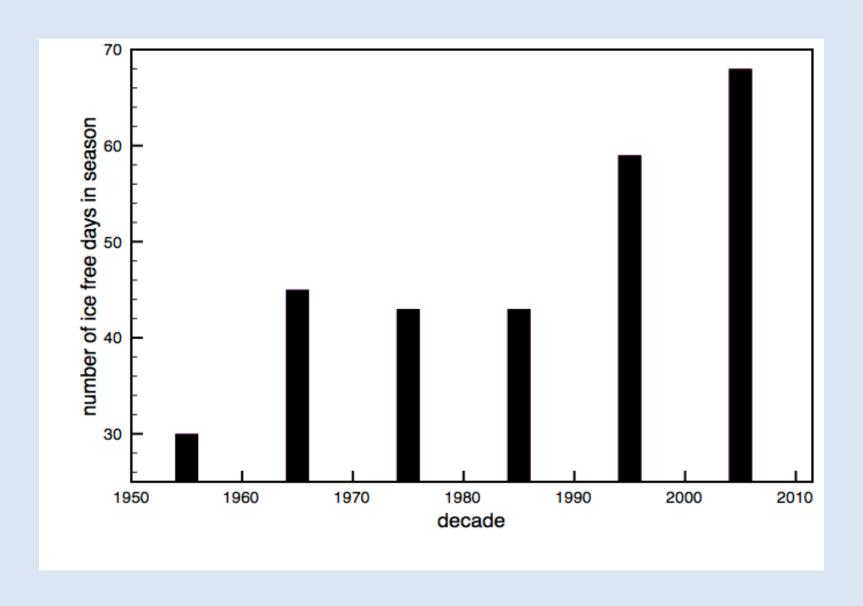


#### Trends of extreme storms by location and season

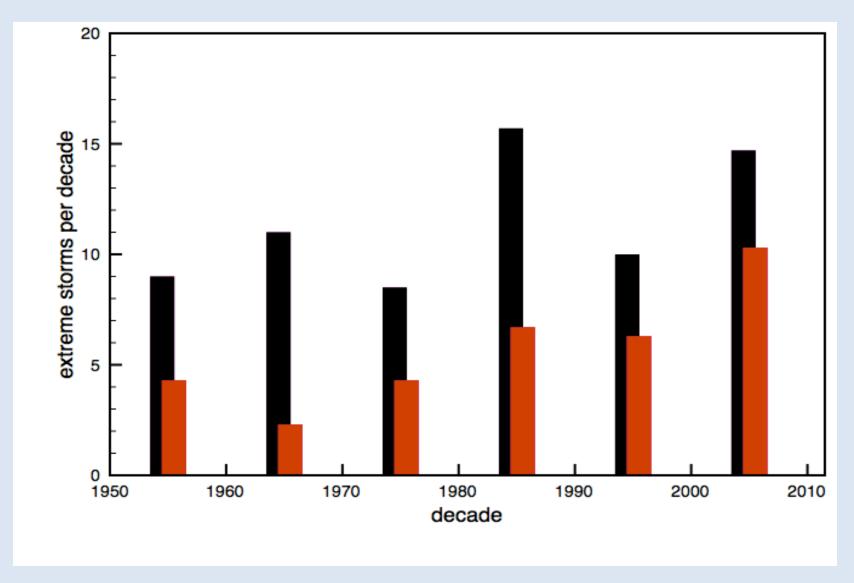
	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	ANN
1	1.5571	-0.4735	-0.6435	0.8652	1.3054
2	0.5485	1.8005	-1.0303	-0.6085	0.7102
3	1.7472	-0.8602	-0.3084	-0.6568	-0.0784
4	1.2820	0.3968	-0.0734	-3.5560	-1.9505
5	1.1570	0.5535	0.1384	-2.1689	-0.3201
6	0.8202	-0.1700	-0.4701	1.4037	1.5838
7	0.6769	-0.4751	-2.0089	0.2534	-1.5538
8	0.0017	-0.3151	-1.4337	0.8669	-0.8802
9	0.3484	-0.1967	-0.3218	0.0167	-0.1534
10	0.4184	0.3984	-0.3201	1.0036	1.5004
11	0.8302	0.6418	-0.0167	0.5068	1.9622

- -- increases at all locations in winter
- -- northward shift in autumn (generally <u>not</u> statistically significant)

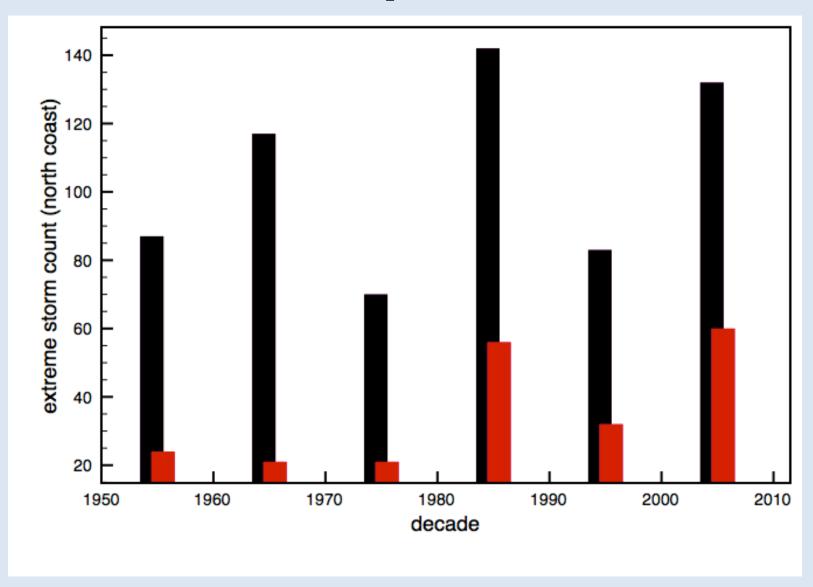
#### Decadal mean # of ice-free days in autumn: North coast



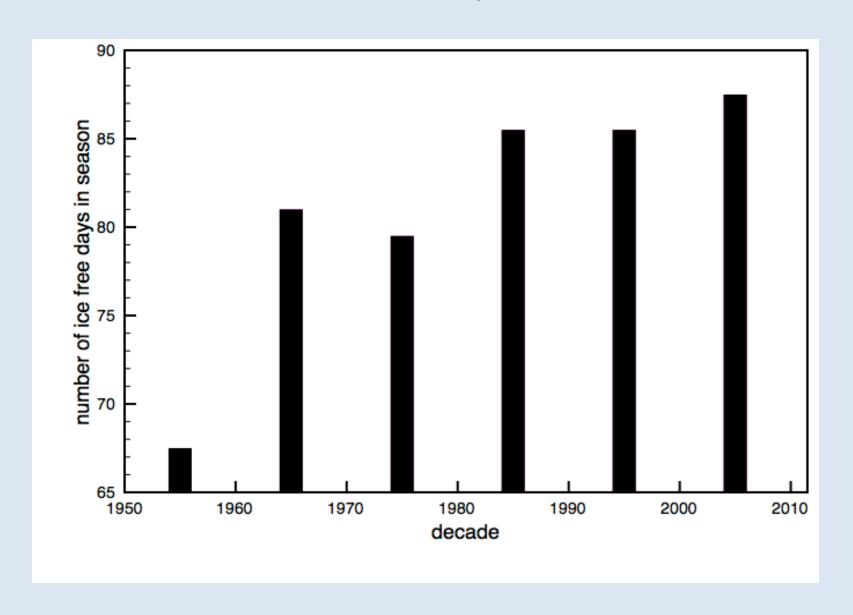
## Autumn storm events by decade, northern Alaskan coast [red = open water]



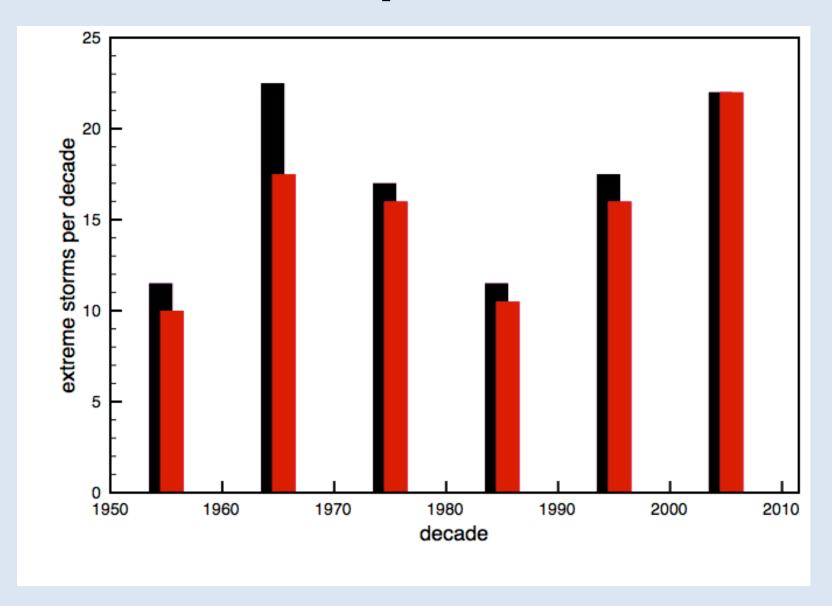
## Storm events (all seasons) by decade, northern Alaska [red = open water]



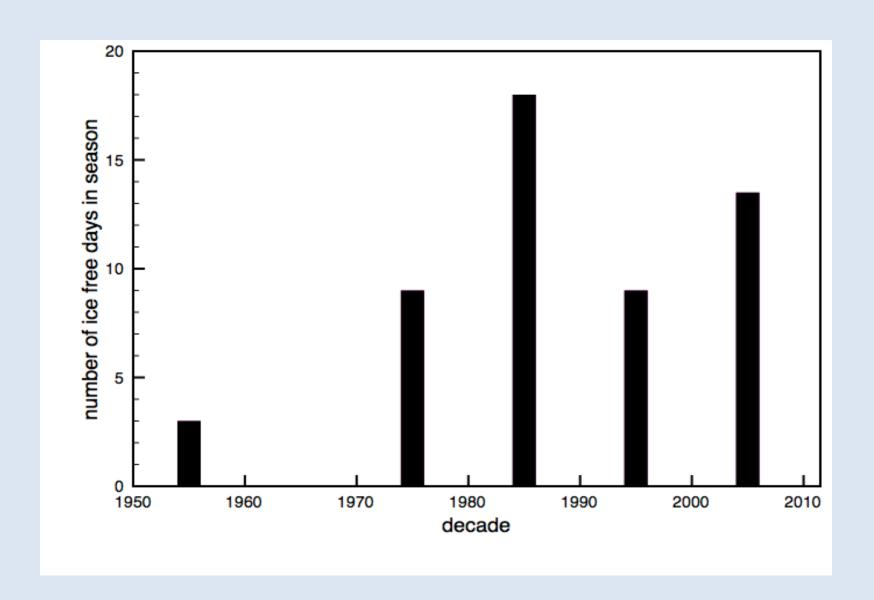
#### Decadal mean # of ice-free days in autumn: NW coast



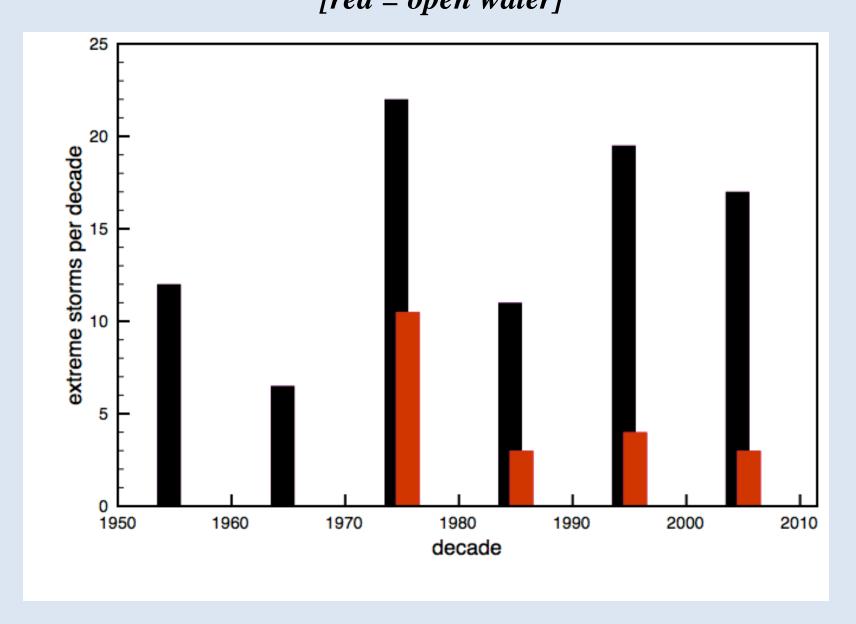
## Autumn storm events by decade, NW Alaskan coast [red = open water]



#### Decadal mean # of ice-free days in winter: SW coast



## Winter storm events by decade, SW coast [red = open water]



#### **Conclusions**

- Frequency of intense storms in Alaskan coastal waters shows modest changes, but statistical significance is marginal
  - -- increase in winter at all locations
  - -- northward shift in autumn
- Length of the open water season has increased, especially along the northern and NW coasts
- Increase of coastal erosion and flooding is mainly a consequence of changes in sea ice